RALEIGH, March 29th, 1852. The Wake County Agricultural Society assembled in the Hall of the House of Commons, agreeably to

The proceedings of the previous meeting having been read, the President introduced Alpheus Jones, Esq., who addressed the Association some thirty-five or forty minutes, on the importance of knowledge, scientific and practical, to the perfection and just elevation of Agricultural pursuits, and the advantages of associated efforts in accomplishing agricultural improvements. His address was replete with instruction and cogent argument, beautifully illustrated, and was listened to by the audience with profound attention, and manifest evidences of delight.

After Mr. Jones had concluded, Mr. Lemay rose and said, it was an important stage in the progress of this Association; and as he saw in the assembly a distinguished gentleman, the Rev. Dr. Mason, who had devoted much of his time to the study of subjects immediately connected with the objects to which it is devoted, and who was well qualified to give instruction and encouragement in the good work in which we are about to embark, he would take munity. the liberty to request that gentleman to favor the Society with some remarks; and in order to place a question before the House, he asked leave to introduce the following resolution:

Resolved, That every gentleman present will render some service to the State by uniting himsulf with the Wake County Agricultural Society.

The Rev. Dr. Mason responded to the call in a able and instructive speech of half an hour's length, in which he demonstrated the importance of success in agriculture to the permanent prosperity and independence of any community or country-showed the importance of knowledge and co-operation in agricultural improvement—and very happily illustrated the utility and pleasure which would result from greater care and attention to the orchard, as well as to the farm and garden. The following gentlemen then enrolled their names

as new members of the Society :

Joseph T. Hunter, Allen Adams, Quinton Adams, B. F. Moore, Rufus H. Ferrel, B. S. D. Williams, C. W. Williams, W. G. Strickland, James Wiggins, B. T. Strickland, Patrick McGowan, R. B. Seawell, William H. Pope, Charles Manly, John H. Jones, Green Beckwith, Gaston Utley, Moses King, Henry Seawell, Wm. White, Jr., Caswell Powell.

Mr. Lemay, from the Committee appointed to prepare a Constitution, &c., reported the following: Constitution of the Wake County Agricultural

Society. NAME AND OBJECTS.

County Agricultural Society. Its objects shall be surface. to collect and diffuse information concerning Agriculture and its kindred arts; and to encourage and improve the same among ourselves. MEMBERSHIP.

Art. II. Any person may become a member of this Society by paying one dollar as admission fee, and one dollar annually thereafter, as long as he continues to be a member, for the use of the Society, the Secretary, and paying all arrears. OFFICERS.

Art. III. Sec. 1. The officers shall consist of President, five Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, and a Treasurer and Seedsman, who shall be annually chosen by ballot; and in default thereof, officers once chosen, shall continue in office until their successors are elected.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the President to and By-Laws: to see that all the officers perform their respective duties; to appoint all committees not otherwise provided for; to direct the Recording Secretary to call special meetings when deemed neces- would be drowned in the spring and baked in the sary by the Board of Managers, or desired by any five summer. members: to draw upon the Treasurer for all sums appropriated by the Society, or ordered to be paid by operations and condition of the Society at its annual

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the Vice Presidents to assist the President in the duties of the Chair, and to preside and perform all the duties required of him, in the event of his absence, death or resigna-

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Recording Secretary to keep a faithful record of all the proceedings of the Society; notify meetings when duly ordered receive all moneys due the Society, and pay them over to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor; attest to all the moneys ordered to be paid by the Society: and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Society.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to assist the Recording Secretary, and in his absence perform the duties required of him; and conduct the correspondence of the Society.

Sec. 6. The Treasurer and Seedsman shall have charge of the funds of the Society, and pay out of said funds all orders drawn on him by the President, attested by the Recording Secretary, under the aushall keep a full and correct account of all moneys gan. received and expended: give an annual statement of books and papers remaining in his hands. He shall also take charge of all seeds ordered by or presented to the Society, and distribute the same agreeably to MEETINGS.

Art. IV. There shall be annual and quarterly meetings of the Society, at such times and places within the county, as may be determined on by a vote of the Society, or established by its by-laws; and twenty members, including two officers, shall constitute a quorum to transact business. FAIRS.

Art. V. This Society shall, if deemed practicable and expedient, hold an annual Fair, for the exhibition of such products, and awarding premiums to such objects, as it may think fit to encourage.

BOARD OF MANAGERS. Art. VI. The general administration of the affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Board of Bisset found himself possessed of nearly a thousand Managers, consisting of the officers of the Society, and ten members to be chosen by the Society; of which the President shall be ex officio Chairman, or, in his absence, one of the Vice Presidents. The Board of Managers shall prepare By-Laws for the regulation of the Society, to be submitted for adoption at its next meeting; admit ordinary and honorary members; regulate the time and place of the annual exhibition, of which sufficient notice shall be published : designate the objects and value of each premium; fill vacancies in any offices occurring by death, or resignation, until the annual meeting; and perform all other acts, in subordination to the Constitution and By-Laws, which they may think proper and neeessary to promote the objects of the Society. Actual members of the Society shall be admitted to the meetings of the Board of Managers, with the right of dis-

Co-operation with State and District Societies. Art. VII. This Society shall co-operate with the District Society, when established, and with the Industrial Association of North Carolina, in all things appertaining to their mutual benefit, and to the encouragement of the industrial products of the whole

COMMITTEES ON IMPROVEMENTS.

Art. VIII. The members of this Association, in each election precinct in the county, shall constitute a Committee on Improvements in their precinct .-They shall appoint one of their number Chairman; hold regular meetings at such times and places as may suit their convenience, for consultation, discussion, &c.; and through their Chairman, make an annual report to the Society, of the experiments and progress of improvements in the precinct. AMENDMENTS.

Art. IX. This Constitution may be amended by a vote of two thirds of the members present at any regular meeting, notice thereof having been given at

The foregoing Constitution having been read, was unanimously adopted. The Society then proceeded to the election of its officers for the ensuing year: Whereupon the follow-

ing gentlemen were unanimously chosen : Charles L. Hinton, President. Wm. F. Collins, 1st Vice President. Willis Whitaker, 2nd Vice President. chins, 3rd Vice President. Jere Nixon, 4th Vice President. Henry W. Montague, 5th Vice President. Wilson Whitaker, Recording Secretary.

Thomas J. Lemay, Corresponding Secretary. Wm. R. Poole, Treasurer and Seedsman.
Board of Managers.

Alpheus Jones, Stephen Stephenson, Needham Price, John H. Jones, Peleg Rogers, James Wiggins, E. P. Guion, John W. Harris, L. O'B. Branch, Gaston Utley. Mr. S. II. Rogers introduced the following resolu-

Collins, Branch, Hicks and Rogers participated, were unanimously adopted, viz: Resolved. That the thanks of this Society are due, and are hereby tendered to Alpheus Jones, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Mason, for the able, interesting

instructive addresses delivered by them on this oc Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to communicate to the speakers the above resolution, and to request of each of them a copy of his address for publication; and that said committee be authorised to cause the same to be printed with the Constitu-

tion and By-Laws, in paraphlet form, for distribution among the members of the Association and the com-Messrs. Rogers, Branch and Lemay were appoint-

ed the committee to carry out the provisions of the foregoing resolutions. On motion, it was resolved, that when this Society adjourns, it shall adjourn to meet on Monday of May

Court, at 12 o'clock, in the Town Hall. Resolved, That L. O'B. Branch, Esq., be requested to deliver an address before the society at its meeting

in May next. Resolved, That the City papers be requested to publish these proceedings.

On motion, the Society adjourned. C. L. HINTON, Pres't. W. W. WHITAKER, Rec. Sec'ty.

Subsoiling. The practice of subsoiling is slowly gaining ground among farmers; but yet there are many who do not believe that the extra expense which it requires to subsoil thoroughly will meet with corresponding gains in the soil or crop. There may be instances of deep, porous soil, where it may not perhaps be of so much service to put the subsoil plow in, but there are vast places, indeed, on almost every farm we find, that it would be advantageous to break up the soil much deeper than is generally done. We have found it of essential advantage to subsoil where a

B. V. French, Esq., of Braintree, in a communication to the Journal of Agriculture, on the subject of the Constitution of the Union. subsoiling, observes that loosening the subsoil allows the roots to strike deeper, and, besides, permits the upward passage of water by capillary attraction, and so affords a double protection against drought.

The raising water by capillary attraction is perfectly illustrated by a piece of sponge laid upon a plate and by subscribing this Constitution. Any member filled with water. The water will rise into the shall have liberty to withdraw, on giving notice to sponge and moisten it throughout, contrary to the ordinary principle as it would seem, that water main-

tains its level. This same attraction is relied upon in flower pots

He also very pertinently observes that few farmers Murry and J. B. Mears. would expect a crop from a soil of the depth of a common furrow, say five or six inches, if there were preside at all meetings of the Society, preserve order, a sheet of cast iron underlaying the whole fields of and enforce the due observance of the Constitution that depth, so that no water could pass down in the Alexander, Lewis Palmer, Jacob Martin and Jackson spring nor any rise up in the heat of summer, and no Shipman. roots strike beyond that depth. We should have no hope from such a soil.

which has been subsoiled, on which he has raised all a large number of fruit trees; and he has faith that been essentially beneficial to every acre.

ed in the practice.

have presented so striking an instance of patience and eccentricity as Bisset, the extraordinary teacher of animals. He was a native of Perth, and an industrious shoemaker, until the notion of teaching animals attracted his attention in the year 1759. Reading an account of the remarkable horse shown at St. monkeys were the next pupils that he took in hand, of Missouri. one of which he taught to dance and tumble on the eral fanciful tricks-such as drinking to the company, the funds; and deliver to his successor all funds, riding and tumbling on a horse's back, and going through several regular dances with a dog.

All this, it may be said, was very ridiculous. taught these miniature tigers to strike their paws in cumstances it does not behoove the State of Missouri such directions on the dulcimeras to produce several to show the least countenance to any measure which wards was induced to make a public exhibition of his vide it with others. Although we may, for our own mon applause to crowded houses; and in a few days ligion on the subject." pounds to reward his ingenuity and perseverence.

This success excited Bisset's desire to extend his dominion over other animals, including even the feathered kind. He procured a young leveret, and reared it to beat several marches on the drum with its hindlegs, until it became a good stout hare. He taught canary birds, linnets and sparrows to spell the name of any person in the company, to distinguish the hour and minute of time, and perform many other surprifetch and carry like a dog.

Merry's (Peter Parley) Museum.

GOOD NATURED BUT PASSIONATE, Addison has made the following observations on a class of persons with whom we occasionally come in contact. Though just, they are by no means flattering to the vanity of good natured? " though passionate people:
"It is a very common expression, that such a one is

very good natured, but very passionate. The expression, indeed, is very good natured, to allow passionate people so much quarter. But I think a passionate man deserves the least indulgence of any. It is said it is soon over; that is, all the mischief he does is quickly dispatched, which I think is no recommendation to favor. I have known one of these good natured passionate men say, in a mixed company, even to his own wife or child, such things as the most inveterate enemies of his family would not have spoken, even in imagination. It is certain that quick sensibility is inseparable from a ready understanding; but why should not that good understanding call to itself all its force on such occasions, to master that sudden inelination to anger ? To restrain the spirit of anger is the worthiest discipline we can put ourselves to. When a man stands combustible and ready to flame upon everything that he touches, life is as uneasy to himself as all about him. This is the most seanda-lous disuse of reason imaginable; all the harmless part of him is no more than a bull-dog—they are tame no longer than they are not offended."

There is much wholesome advice contained in following few lines:

Est only what is proper food, Drink only that which does you good, Spend only what you can afford, Lend only what will be restored-Then you will have no cause to say,

"I was a fool on yesterday." Ben. Franklin.

Democratic Meeting in Buncombe. A large and respectable portion of the Democrats of Buncombe assembled in the Court-House at Ashe-Needham ville on Thursday, the 1st instant, and organized a meeting by appointing David Roberts, Sr., Chairman, and Frank. I. Wilson, Secretary. On motion, Wm. H. Garman, R. P. Wells and G. W. Hampton were appointed a committee to draft resolutions, who re-Mr. S. H. Rogers introduced the following leaded appointed a committee to discussion on the question as to the manner of printing, in which Messrs. Boylan, Pope, Price, Willis Whitaker, Thomas G. Whitaker, Collins, Branch, Hicks and Rogers participated, were for, and by David Coleman, Esq., they were unani-

mously adopted: WHEREAS, It is proposed to hold a Democratic Convention at Raleigh on the 13th of May next to nominate a candidate for Governor; and whereas, a Convention will be held by the Decaccratic party, of the United States in the city of Baltimore on the 1st Monday in June next for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President; and whereas, we are desirous that the voice of Buncombe shall be heard in said Convention: Therefore

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint ten Delegates to represent this County in the their wish that he should again be a candidate. Convention to be holden in Raleigh on the 13th of May for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for Governor; and in case none of them attend that Frank. I. Wilson, Esq., of Rutherford, be empowered to cast the vote for Buncombe in said Con-

Resolved, That his Excellency, DAVID S. REID, has administered the affairs of the State to the entire satisfaction of the people, and we cordially respond general sentiment expressed throughut the whole State, that he should be renominated for the office of Governor.

Resolved, That we most heartily approve the Free Suffrage Bill passed by the last Legislature, and now tion; and that we will use all honorable means to secure its final enactment at the next session of the legislature.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint ten Delegates such place and at such time as may be hereafter designated, for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to represent this District in the Convention at Baltimore: And in case our friends should fail to sire the State Convention to supply the omission.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Buncombe adhere with unwavering fidelty to the cardinal principles of crop of roots were to be raised, especially of car- the political faith which Jefferson taught and practirots, parsnips, beets, and such like, whose roots aim sed; and especially to the principle that a strict condownwards, and want a loose, mellow bed in which struction of the powers granted by the Constitution to plunge. There are also situations in which it is desirable either to have the water which collects in mental part of the creed of the Democracy, will alone Art. I. This Association shall be called the Wake

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Resolved, That no candidate for the Presidency can command our support who is not orthodox in these articles of faith, and who is not eminently sound on

ville News, and that the Raleigh Standard be request-

ed to copy.

The following were appointed Delegates to the State Convention: Col. Wm. H. Garman, R. P. with holes in the bottoms through which the water, poured into the saucers, rises in the earth to the surface.

Solomon Hampton, Wm. Morgan, Esq., Wm. R. termined not to tritter away their strength by pursuing the pursuing such a course. We have been acting on the defensive long enough; let us now begin to charge on the enemy; if we do not, we shall be inevitably ruined.

The following were appointed to the District Convention: John Owens, Henry Hunt, Jos. Barnett,

then adjourned.
DAVID ROBERTS, Chm'n. FRANK. I. WILSON, Sec'y.

the Managers; and make a detailed report of the the usual crops, which have grown luxuriantly, and relation to the rights of master and slave, of much im- changes. portance. It was a suit to try the right to freedom of whether the season be wet or dry, the process has a negro slave who belonged to Dr. Emerson, deceased, formerly a surgeon in the United States Ar-This is good testimony in the cause, and good ar- my. The suit was brought by the Administrators while Dr. Emerson was a surgeon in the U. S. Army, Subsoil plows can now be obtained at reasonable he was stationed at Rock Island, a military post in prices, and those farmers who have the means ought the State of Illinois, and at Fort Snelling, also a miliof the Missouri line, at both of which places the ne-BISSET, THE ANIMAL TEACHER. Few individuals gro was detained in servitude-at one place from the year 1834 until April or May, 1836; at the other place from the period last mentioned, until the year 1838.

In the trial of the case in the court below, the jury were instructed, in view of these facts, to find for the slave, that he was, by thus being carried into Illinois and north of the Missouri, virtually set free. 'A new Germain, curiosity led him to experiment on a horse trial was moved for on the ground of misdirection by and a dog, which he bought in London, and he suc- the Court, which being denied, a Writ of Error was fersonian Democracy. We assure our gifted corres- did not wish to see the subject brought up again in the ceeded in training these beyond all expectation. Two taken, and the case carried before the Supreme Court porment that we are "proud to prolong and spread Halls of Congress. This we know to be the case

The decision of that Court was pronounced by rope, while the other held a candle in one paw for his Judge Scott, reversing the decision of the Court bethority of the Society or its Board of Managers : He companion, and with the other played the barrel-or- low, and remanding the case for a new trial. This pledge him that " the echees" shall not be lost, but These animals he also instructed to play sev- decision overrules several decisions which had been gaining volume and strength in every locality, they given in former times, by the Supreme Court of Missouri. In referring to this, Judge Scott says:

" Times now are not as they were when the former the power of culture in subduing natural propensities. a dark and fell spirit in relation to slavery, whose Bisset's teaching of cats was a signal instance of his gratification is sought in the pursuit of measures, power. Having procured three kittens, he began whose inevitable consequence must be the overthrow their education, with his usual patience. He at length and destruction of our government. Under such cirregular tunes, having music-books before them, and might gratify this spirit. She is willing to assume squalling at the same time in different keys or tones, her full responsibility for the existence of slavery first second and third, by way of concert. He after- within her limits, nor does she seek to share or dianimals, and the well-known Cats' Opera, in which sakes, regret that the avarice and hard-heartedness of Theatre. The horse, the dog, the monkeys and the subject, ever introduced the institution among us, yet cats, went through their several parts with uncom- we will not go to them to learn law, morality or re-

ries. Of the four principal ports, New York takes the lead, and her imports are considerably more than all the rest of the country. Next comes Boston, with Philadelphia with considerably less than one-half, and Baltimore with about one-fourth of that of Boston. New York imports \$150,000,000 of goods; Boston \$30,000,000 to \$95,000,000, Philadelphia \$14,000a regular contra-dance. He also taught a turtle to named cities have a very respectable foreign trade, yet the commerce of this country may be said to be controlled by the cities of Boston and New York .-The immense wealth of these cities, amounting to the enormous sum, in the aggregate, of five hundred millions of dollars, will always enable them to defy all competition in the management of those great branches of commerce that require a vast capital for their transaction. The united valuation of Philadelphia and Baltimore, in 1849, was but one hundred and forty millions, The East India and Pacific trade. including the vessels bound to California, employs at the present time 233 ships and 105 barks, of which not hardly a vessel is owned in Philadelphia or Baltimore; and, with the exception of a few vessels owned in Salem, is entirely controlled by New York and Boston-New York having a majority of the China trade, and Boston controlling nearly all the Calcutta, Manilla, Batavia, Sumatra, Cape of Good Hope, and Chill and Peruvian trade. [Boston Traveller.

HISTORY OF A CANNON BALL. At the commence ment of the action on board the frigate President, a the waist-cloths of the President, and such was the force of the ball that it actually cut off, without throw- of Slavery. ing them down, the muzzles of several muskets, (left there by the marines) from six to eight inches in length—killed one marine—took off the wrist of one midshipman, Mr. Montgomery-killed another, Mr. Buck, together with the quarter-gunner-and finally lodged upon the deck, and was taken below by the narrator of this, and shown to the third lieutenant, with chalk, "Cousin, I have received your present, and will return it again?"—clapped it in his gus himself, and fired the piece; and it is a remarkable fact that it killed several of the officers and men on board cabin as a globe during the war.

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1852.

THE VOICE OF BUNCOMBE.

eedings of the Buncombe Meeting in our paper today, and especially to the admirable and eloquent letter from Asheville, signed "A Live Democrat," in The Democrats of Buncombe, it will be seen, have

spoken out in the clearest terms for Equal Suffrage by legislative enactment and the sanction of the people at the polls, and not by a Convention; and they have also expressed, in the warmest terms, their approbation of the Administration of Gov. Reid, and Our correspondent has most graphically and truth-

fully set forth the condition and attitude of the two parties of the State on the Convention question. The the first they would be-a unit-on the same platform, with Equal Suffrage and David S. Reid on both sides of their banner"-with the same face for all sections, and the friends of the whole State and all its interests; while our opponents, as the result of party feeling and the promptings of partizan vengeance, are divided, disjointed, sectionalized-the mapassing through the forms required by the Constitu- jority of them bent upon deleating Equal Suffrage by pressing a change in the basis and by throwing the whole matter into an open Convention, and the minority sternly protesting against the dangerous and to represent this County in a Convention to be holden radical movements and demands of their Western by the Democrats of this Congressional District, at allies. Our correspondent is right in attributing this Convention movement to party feeling. The "whole aim" of the Whig leaders, as he well remarks, has been to defeat Equal Suffrage, and that aim includes, meet our delegates in a District Convention, we de- of course, " the restoration to power of those who would so shamefully abuse it, after having reserted to such unworthy means to obtain it."

The following extract from a letter in the last Raleigh Times, written by a " Western friend, " fully confirms this view of the matter. We ask attention to that portion of this extract which we have itali-

so much as from necessity, especially in this quarter. Our Eastern friends seem to forget this fact entirely. termined not to fritter away their strength by pursu-I repeat that we are compelled to go for a Convention in the West, or we, as a party, are disbanded."

Comment upon such language is unnecessary. shows that party is at the bottom of this whole business; and that Whig leaders, who were at one time so "conservative" that they would not listen to a proposition to amend the Constitution in any particular, are now clamorous for a Convention, to be tion of acquiescence in the compromise. On this called with a view of revising the entire instrument, Missouri, at its recent session decided a question in and of making the most important amendments and

We here take occasion to say, that we have examined this question with some care; and that we expoct to go, whenever it shall be necessary, into a disgument offered for others to try the principles involv- of Dr. E's estate. In the evidence it appeared that cussion of it, and to show that the advocates of an open Convention, to be called for the purposes alluded to, have not one inch of ground to stand upon. tary post in the Territory of the United States, north The weight of the argument is all on our side, and that weight shall be felt.

"Thunder in the Mountains !-old Buncombe right side up!"-her voice ringing out upon all ears, from Currituck to Cherokee, for Equal Suffrage ac- measures, we have no doubt that the Southern Demcording to the Constitution-for David S. REID, the ocrats now, as then, voted from honest motives of bags and other public property of the post office were originator of that great measure-and for the cardinal, propriety. Many of them, doubtless, were opposed old-fashioned doctrines of strict construction and Jefwider the roar of this first mountain Democratic gan "; with some of the Virginia Democrats voting in the and on the part of the East and the Centre we can shall be rolled back to the confines of Cherokee, carrving with them greetings of cordial good fellowship, decisions on this subject were made. Since then not and words of cheer, brotherhood, and sincere affection doubt it was; at the same time, the results showed only individuals but States have been possessed with for the mountain-born Democracy of Western Caro- ning of the session, the Whig Caucus endorsed the lina. Hugrah for old Buncombe and Equal Suffrage!

We shall lay before our readers, in our next, the interesting Report of Prof. Emmons to Gov. Reid, of his recent survey of the "open ground prairie"

Prof. Emmons was at Greenville, Pitt, on the 3d, where he had stopped to make an examination of they performed, was advertised in the Haymarket the progenitors of those who are so sensitive on the seme marl beds in the banks of the river. He was expected to deliver an address in Greenville. On the 7th he was in Wilson, Edgecombe, having been engaged for some days in examinations in that county. tain it. COMPARATIVE COMMERCE OF THE ATLANTIC CI- He had also visited Nash, for the purpose of making an examination of an iron ore bed, by request of several gentlemen who contemplate establishing iron about one fifth of the commerce of New York, then works in the vicinity. We learn that he intended soon to visit Halifax, for the purpose of exploring and York, and some other Northern whig Senators, on examining in that quarter; and that some time in May he expects to reach Hyde County, and after testportunities of doing elsewhere in the East, he will be able to arrive at some fixed facts in relation to the course, repudiate Mr. Webster or Governors does that leave? Whiggery must indeed sing feats. He trained six turkey-cocks to go through 000, and Baltimore \$8,000,000. Although the latter ing the soils in that region, as he has already had opbe able to arrive at some fixed facts in relation to the soils generally of the Eastern portion of the State.

Mr. Stanly has written a letter to the Washington Republic, in which he labors to produce the impression that General Scott is sound upon the "compromise." He says he "knows! him to be so; and he has accordingly issued his edict to the Whigs of this State on the subject. He expects to support Gen. Scott, and evidently calculates that the Whigs of North Carolina will go with him in the absence of pledges, and take his word for it. He has thus set himself up, at Washington City, as a thinking-machine for his constituents. Mr. Stanly's arrogance is only equalled by his radical rottenness on the question

We shall take up this letter in our next, and expose the game which this unprincipled politician is

The Hon. Robert M. McLane has recently returned to Baltimore from California. His Baltimore Mr. Davis, who took it in his hand and wrote on it friends are to give him a banquet at the hall of the Maryland Institute, on the evening of the 15th in-

at the earliest moment practicable.

ATTENTION, SOUTHERN WHIGS! The Richmond Times one of the firmest Whig The Richmond Times—one of the Indian our Democratic papers in the Union—after giving an analysis of the friends in Wake of the importance of holding mest.

"Now, we have no hesitation in expressing our surprise and mortification at the course of those Northern Whigs, who, by their votes on this resolution, have virtually repudiated the slavery adjustment, and refused to sustain the firm, patriotic and emmenty national policy of Mr. Fillmore's administration. We assemble again and take such action as will ensure a national policy of Mr. Fillmore's administration. We assemble again and take such action as will ensure a refused to sustain the firm, patriotic and eminently have no excuse or apology to urge in behalf of men, who that declare in effect that the Compromise is not a final and permanent settlement of the questions it tained, and executed as such. We have no toleration publicans of Wake owe it to themselves, to their upon any pretext whatever, would disturb the existing settlement of the slavery question, and thus re-open the bitter fountain of sectional strife and do-mestic discord. We are firmly convinced that if such an attempt is ever made, our Union will not survive the experiment, and we shall always be found ready to denounce it, come from what quarter it

The Petersburg Intelligencer, also a sound Whig paper, copies the above from the Times, and adds: "Now, we should be glad to know it the conduct Whig leaders is first to "divide" and then "con-"Now, we should be glad to know if the conduct the Times, does not open the eyes of our neighbors quer" us? Let us disappoint them now, as we have to the imperative policy of the Whigs of the South? When the Whigs of the South see that a considerable portion of the Whigs of the North are bent upon repudiating the slavery adjustment, and resolved not of the Wake Democracy. to sustain the firm, patriotic, and eminently national policy of Mr. Fillmore's administration," can they hesitate as to their course? Does not common sense teach them that they should sustain no man for the Presidency who does not come out before his nomination with a full and explicit declaration in favor of the measures of adjustment? Are we to take an onpledged candidate, imposed upon us by the enemies of the Comprenise, and thus try an "experiment," which " the Union" cannot survive? Are our own self-respect-our rights, as American citizens, and the very Union itself, all to be sacrificed to an alleged 'availability ?' "

The Southern people were told, it will be remem-

bered, at the opening of the late Congress, that the Whigs in their caucus in Washington had endorsed the fugitive-slave law, and that the Democrats, in their caucus, had laid it upon the table; and the impression was sought to be produced that the Whigs were sound and the Democrats unsound upon the "The West is not radical; and are not supporting, issue. We denounced this movement at the time as tendencies of the Federal Government, preserve intact or rather demanding, an open Convention from choice, a fraud upon the country, and subsequent events have sustained us in the view we took of it. It was stated and proved, at the time, that the Resolution of liam H. Seward! "To what base uses may we come When Manly came out against free suffrage, the ted and proved, at the time, that the Resolution of liam H. Seward! West supported him. When he came out the second the Whig caucus, now under the Editorial heads of at last, Horatio!" the Slavery question.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, together with these Resolutions, be published in the Mountain Banner, Asheville Messenger, and Ashe
we have lost supported him. Now, we cannot go back and vote for free suffrage alone. By standing up for our nominee, we have lost several Counties, and lost strength in the bers having left, or having refused to vote. It was Southern Whigs, nearly all the Northern Whig mem- posed of all the Whig members of Congress, was bers having left, or having refused to vote. It was regularly called in the Republic, and was held on State. Is it good policy to carry this any farther? declared, also, that the Democrats failed to act upon that is the question. All the intelligent portion of our party in the West say it is not; and they are deproper on the subject and unjust to the people, as it.

Friday night last; and that paper of Saturday gires the following doleful and significant account thereof:

Whise Caucus. In pursuance of the celling the course of the celling the caucus action important the following doleful and significant account thereof: proper on the subject and unjust to the people, as it is well known that caucuses are secret assembles and fensive long enough; let us now begin to charge on keep no records for the public eye; but the matter clock. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. the enemy; if we do not, we shall be inevitably ruined. was referred by the Democrats to the halls of Congress and to the Baltimore Convention, where what Chandler, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Dockery, of is done is at once known, where men are responsible for their acts, and where there is no chance to evade or deceive. Now let us see the result: On the 1st points of party and public interest, adjourned to meet of March, Mr. Fitch of Indiana moved a suspension of the rules for the purpose of introducing a Resolumotion the record shows 82 Democratic votes in the details of a destructive fire which broke out in that affirmative, and 38 in the negative; while of the town on Friday night, the 2d April. The fire com-Whigs 37 voted yea, and 36 nay. Again: In the recent action of the House on Mr. Jackson's compromise Resolution, the vote stood in the affirmative, Northern Democrats 35-Southern Democrats 39-Southern Whigs 20-Northern Whigs 7; in the negative, Northern Democrats 22-Southern Democrats 11—Southern Whigs 1—Northern Whigs 30. The building next to the hotel, owned by Thomas Only 37 Northern Whigs voting at all, and of these 30 against and only 7 for the " compromise "! The

Richmond Enquirer, noticing this vote, says: " We have never made the compromise a test question; and, as we said on the original passage of the to the whole movement in the House, on the ground that, regarding the measures as a "finality," negative, and we believe it to be applicable to all of of the Gatesville Convention, which we should like them voting in that way. They all acquiesce in the fo publish. Will the Editor of the Pioneer send us settlement, and they did not by any means design to intimate that they were not opposed to further agita-

The Whig press at the South, on the contrary, have made the Compromise a test, and they have pointed with exultation to the assumed fact that at the beginfinality of the settlement, while the Democratic caucus rejected it. The record above shows how utterly unreliable the Northern whigs, the majority of the whig party, have proved themselves to be upon the issue the Southern whig presses themselves made." The Enquirer then copies the following strong

views from the correspondence of " Ion" of the Bal- E. B. Haughton, Columbia; Peter E. Hines, Raltimore Sun, who is generally regarded as a Whig, and who is careful in his statements:

and by a vote of 20 to 12, repudiated the Compromise. For the fugitive-slave law, the essential part of the Primrose, Newbern; Joseph W. Sessoms, Berlie; Compromise to the South, they gave originally but John G. Smith, Wadesborough; William G. Thomas, three votes. They now give twelve only to sus-All the New England whigs could do was to give one solitary vote in favor of the measures for which

Mr. Webster had so manfully and gloriously contended on the 7th of March, 1850, and every day since. This result, taken together with the votes of the New Monday week, on the anti-fugitive-slaye law petitions, demonstrates that the Northern whig party is, for the most part, a sectional party, and it follows The foregoing facts speak for themselves, In our be in a bad way when it fails to elect the Governor

next we shall copy, from the Washington Union, a in federal Rhode Island. Prof. Emmons has been constantly engaged from statement of the recent vote in the House on the The Whigs elected the Lieutenant Governor, and the time he commenced his valuable labors; and we "compromise" Resolutions, showing the division of they have the Legislature by a small majority, thus learn that he is much gratified by the kind and corparties on the subject. The record will show that the securing a United States' Senator in place of Mr. dial manner in which he has been received by the Northern Whigs are radically and dangerously unsound Clarke, whose term expires on the 4th of March, upon the " compromise."

Messrs. Badger, Mangum, and Stanly are already committed to Gen. Scott, and are willing, it appears, to take him without pledges; but on the other hand, many Southern Whigs declare that they will not support him unless he shall pledge himself to the fugitive-slave law. Well now, gentlemen Whigs, what would such a pledge be worth, under the circumstances? between five hundred and one thousand majority; and Is it not too late? Can you trust a man, out of whom you will have to drag a pledge, provided you get it of Representatives, and forty-two on joint ballot is at all, in favor of a law, on the maintenance and faithful enforcement of which you admit depends the peace and even existence of the Union ! Think of may be pretty safely counted on for the Democratic

THE FARMER'S JOURNAL. We have received the first number of this work, Legislature of New York, held a meeting in Alban,

Edited by Dr. John F. Tompkins. The "Farmer's Journal" is neatly printed in oc- of fifty to one. The Silver Greys, or Fillmore men tavo form, and the number before us contains 32 pa- did not attend the caucus. ges of excellent matter on Agricultural subjects. We hope this publication may be not merely encouraged by words and good wishes, but liberally sustained The favor of our Belford friend has been re- by paying subscribers. Terms \$1 for one copy—\$5 franks, vice M. DeChoiseul. the Belvidere, and finally lodged in the cabin of that vessel, and was afterwards hung up in the Belvidere's ceived, and we will make room for it, with pleasure, for six copies—\$ 12 for ten copies, &c. Address Dr. John F. Tompkins, Bath, N. C.

WAKE COUNTY.

We would respectfully remind our Democratic ings in the various Captain's Districts, and appoint. recent vote in the House on the vote of certain ing Delegates to the County Convention, to nominate candidates for the Legislature. No meeting, we believe, has yet been held, though the time designa. ted for holding the Convention is only about four

Let us hold our meetings at once, and prepare to Democratic triumph in August next. The next As. sembly will be more important than any which has been held for many years; and the Democratic Rebrethren throughout the State, and to the common cause, to be well represented in that body. Remember, that the Democratic County Courses.

tion, to nominate candidates, is to assemble in this place on Tuesday of next May Court. Our political adversaries, ever wide awake and watchful, will not be slow to take advantage of dis. sensions and divisions, should they occur in our ranks. Have our friends forgotten the past? Do they not know that the favorite policy of the Wake uniformly done heretofore; never let it be said that the federal banner floats in triumph over the citadel

THE WHIG CAUCUS.

It seems that the first Whig Senatorial Caucus in Washington, to fix the day and place for the meeting of the National Convention, was a flash in the pan. This caucus, says one of the correspondents of the Baltimore Sun, was called by Gov. Seward-long no. tices being given to Northern and short ones to South. ern members. The Sun's correspondent adds:

"The caucus was composed of ten Senatorsthree of them only from the South. Among the latter were Messrs. Mangum, of North Carolina, and Gov. Jones, of Tennessee—the third I leave you to guess. The whole movement was a Seward-Scott movement, and nothing else. Mr. Mangum, once a patron of the Southern Press, and a signer of the orig. inal prospectus of that paper, was magnetised into the chairmanship; Mr. Jones is talked of for Vice President on the Scott ticket. The southern Scott officers being thus appointed, nothing is wanted but the privates to complete the army who, under no circumstances whatever, will be marched to Coventry,"

Willie P. Mangum playing second fiddle to Wil-

This caucus having failed, another one, com-Friday night last; and that paper of Saturday gires

" WHIG CAUCUS. In pursuance of the call in the papers of yesterday, the Whig members of Congress met last evening in the Senate Chamber, at seren o'. North Carolina, as secretaries. The caucus was in session till about eleven o'clock, and, after a somewhat animated and amicable conversation on several again on next Tuesday week."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. The Elizabeth City Democratic Pioneer, brings us menced in the kitchen attached to the hotel kept by Edward Mason, which was consumed-an old negro woman a cook, perished in the building, though every possible effort was made to save her. The hotel was next burnt, giving the inmates barely time to escape. Large flakes of fire were borne by the winds to the tops of all the houses in the vicinity of the hotel-and at times halks dozen houses were on fire at once. Casey; the post office; the printing establishment of the "Old North State;" (the upper part of which was occudied as a residence by W. E. Mann;) a wooden building owned by James H. Pool, and occupied by R. G. Holmes as a tailor's shop, were all destroyed -and the residence of Wm. Shannon and several other houses, were more or less damaged. The mail saved. The entire loss sustained is estimated at about Richmond Enquirer.

We did not receive the Democratic Pioneer containing the above intelligence. The same number of the Pioneer also no doubt contained the proceedings a copy ?

MEDICAL.

At the late Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred apon 161 gentlemen, among whom we find the following from North Carolina: James L. S. Beckwith, Smithfield; Thomas J.

Boykin, Sampson; James P. Bryan, Raleigh; A. B. Caldeleugh, Lexington; Leroy Chappell, Raleigh; A. S. Cotten, Tarborough; John H. Faison, Duplin; eigh; Allmand Holmes, Clinton; Samuel T. Iredell, Raleigh; James M. Johnson, Edenton; John C. Monk, "The northern whigs have, at last, in due form, Sampson; Henderson Norcum, Edenton; Robert S. Louisburg; Robert H. Wyche, Raleigh; and on 3d July, 1851, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on William H. Speller, Windsor,

RHODE ISLAND.

The annual election for Governor, members of the Legislature, and State officers took place in Rhode Island on Wednesday last. Mr. Allen, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was elected over Harris,

CONNECTICUT. The result of the late election in Connecticut is even more brilliant and satisfactory than we supposed it to be in our last.

Gov. Seymour is re-elected over all opposition by the Democrats have thirty-five majority in the House The vote of Connecticut, judging from this result

candidate for President.

Scorr IN NEW YORK. The Whig members of the published at Bath, Beaufort County, N. C., and on Wednesday night last, and adopted Resolutions in favor of Gen. Scatt for the Presidency, by a volt

> M. PIERE BONAPARTE has been appointed French Consul at Charleston, S. C., salary fifteen thousa

Land warrants are stated to be in good demand is New York, at \$110 to \$120.